The Pyongyang Times

No. 28 (452) SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The platform of the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

CSR Party and Government Delegation Headed by Comrade Gustav Husak Leaves Pyongyang after Winding Up Its Visit to Our Country

The Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which came to Pyongyang on June 20 on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on the 24th by special plane after successfully completing its itinerary in Korea.

During their stay in our country, the delegation spent meaningful days with our people who are out in the vigorous struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism.

Courtesy Call

On June 20 Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP, paid a courtesy call on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly conversation with Comrade Gustav Husak.

Wreaths Laid

On the same day the CSR Party and Government delegation laid wreaths before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower.

Having laid a wreath first before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army who were killed in their courageous, sacred struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Then the delegation laid wreaths before the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower and observed a moment's silence.

Guards of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives Banquet in Honour of the Delegation

On the evening of June 20, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of Comrade Gustav Husak-led CSR Party and Government delegation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Gustav Husak made speeches at the banquet.

It proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on June 20 and 21 between the Party and Government delegation of the DPRK and the Party and Government delegation of the CSR.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, who was heading the Party and Government delegation of the DPRK; and members of the delegation—Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Li Won Bom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the CSR.

Present on the Czechoslovak side were Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP, who was heading the Party and Government delegation of the CSR; and members of the delegation—Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Member of the Presidium of the CC of the CCP and Premier of the Government; Comrade Vasil Bilak, Member of the Presidium, and Secretary, of the CC of the CCP; Comrade Antonin Kapek, Member of the Presidium of the CC of the CCP and Chief Secretary of the Prague City Committee of the CCP; Comrade Jindrich Zahradnik, Deputy Premier of the Government; Comrade Miloslov Hruza, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Josef Grosser, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the CSR to the DPRK.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the socialist construction in the two countries and exchanged views on the question of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and the two countries and other questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Return Call

On June 21 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, paid a return call on Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP, who was staying in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly conversation with Comrade Gustav Husak.

Welcome Performance

On the evening of June 21 the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic under the same name was staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of the delegation.

The respected and beloved leader Comade Kim Il Sung saw the performance with Comrade Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak guests.

The performance won the warm acclamation of the guests and the entire audience for its rich ideological content and high artistic value.

After the performance, Comrade Gustav Husak conveyed, amid the stormy cheers shaking the hall, a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

Visit to Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition

On June 21 the delegation inspected the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

After the inspection, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed joy over the successes made by the Korean comrades and wished the Korean people still greater success in the future.

Trip to Hamhung

On June 22 the delegation visited Hamhung, an industrial city on the eastern coast.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went there together with the guests.

A large number of Hamhung citizens warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Czechoslovak people at the railway station and along 10-odd-km-long route.

That day Hamhung mass rally was held at the Hamhung Square in welcome of the delegation.

Put up in place of honour at the Square were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP. Seen on both sides of the portraits were the placards reading "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party!" and big flower baskets.

At 10 a.m. the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Gustav Husak appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthem of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Patriotic Song of our country.

Li Gil Song, Chief Secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Member of the Presidium of the CC of the CCP and Premier of the Government, made speeches at the rally.

That day the delegation inspected the February 8 Vinalon Factory.

That afternoon the guests boated to look around the Hungnam port.

That evening the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army gave a performance at the Hamhung Theatre in welcome of the delegation visiting the city.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK and the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee jointly arranged a banquet that night in honour of the delegation which came to South Hamgyong Province. Kim Se Bong, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee, and Comrade Vasil Bilak, Member of the Presidium, and Secretary, of the CC of the CCP, made speeches at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pyongyang Mass Meeting

On June 23 a grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held in welcome of the CSR Party and Government delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak at the Pyongyang Gymnasium.

Put up in fragrant flowers in place of honour on the platform were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP. The portraits were flanked by the national flags of our country and Czechoslovakia.

The meeting place was packed with functionaries of Party and government organs and working people's organizations, Heroes of the DPRK, Labour Heroes, workers, peasants and many other working people, men of the Korean People's Army and youths and students in the city.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform in company with Comrade Gustav Husak, an intimate friend of our people, the attendants of the meeting all rose from their seats and warmly welcomed them with the loud cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and thunderous applause.

The delegation members and leading cadres of our Party and Government also mounted the platform.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem of Czechoslovakia and the Patriotic Song of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

When he concluded his speech, all the attendants rose at once and warmly supported and welcomed his speech with the loud cheers of *manse* and thunderous applause.

When he returned to his seat, Comrade Gustav Husak warmly shook hands with him.

Comrade Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, presented a silk banner in the name of the meeting to Comrade Gustav Husak, head of the CSR Party and Government delegation.

Then Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP and head of the CSR Party and Government delegation, made a speech amid the warm welcome of the masses.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with Comrade Gustav Husak when the latter came back to his seat after concluding his speech.

The meeting closed with the playing of "The Internationale."

Orders and Medals of the DPRK Awarded to Members of CSR Party and Government Delegation

Orders and medals of the DPRK were awarded by a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK to Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CC of the CCP, and the members of the delegation led by him, who gave support to the struggle of our people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and have made a great contribution to promoting the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples.

A ceremony for awarding the DPRK orders and medals was held in Pyongyang on June 24.

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Talks between the DPRK Party and Government delegation and the CSR Party and Government delegation

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Pyongyang Mass Meeting

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,
Esteemed Comrade Lubomir Strougal,
Esteemed guests from Czechoslovakia,
Dear comrades and friends,

The people of all strata in Pyongyang city have gathered here today, overjoyed to meet you goodwill envoys from the brotherly country of Czechoslovakia.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like first to reiterate my warm welcome to the Party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Allow me also to convey, through you, the Korean people's warm greetings of fraternal friendship to the Czechoslovak people.

We highly appreciate the visit to our country by a Party and government delegation of the highest level from Czechoslovakia as an expression of the deep friendship cherished by the Czechoslovak people for our people, as a manifestation of firm solidarity with their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Your current visit to our country marks a milestone in deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and uplifting their relations of friendship and cooperation to a new stage.

Our meeting with you has acquainted us better with the course of arduous yet brilliant struggle traversed by the Czechoslovak people, their achievements in the building of socialism and the prospect of the struggle of your Party and people.

As a people living in the heart of the European continent historically plagued with conflicts between nations, the Czechoslovak people waged long-drawn dynamic battles against foreign invaders and for national independence and social emancipation. In the hard days when the Hitlerite fascists were occupying the country, the Communists and patriotic people of Czechoslovakia carried out a gallant anti-fascist struggle for liberation with arms in their hands.

Even after fascist Germany was routed and the country liberated, the Czechoslovak people carried on complicated struggles. The Czechoslovak people, who took the road towards socialism following the February Victory in 1948, have turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry in a short span of time by displaying patriotic devotion and creative activity and safeguarded their gains of revolution, shattering the repeated subversive and sabotaging manoeuvrings of the class enemies.

Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak the Czechoslovak people are now making great strides in their endeavour to bring about fresh progress in the national economy, raise the people's living standard and overfulfil the Fifth Five-Year Plan, in accordance with the programme of the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party to consolidate and develop the socialist society on a fuller scale.

Czechoslovakia is daily expanding the sphere of its activity in the field of international relations, too.

Our people heartily rejoice over all the successes made by the brotherly Czechoslovak people in the building of a new society and sincerely wish them ever greater victory in their future struggle.

Our people also express solidarity with the Communist Party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia in their efforts against the imperialists' war policy and for peace and security in Europe.

Through their own experiences our people know well that the road to socialism is by no means a smooth one.

After liberation our people embarked on the building of a new society under the difficult situation in which our country was divided into two parts because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea. Under our Party's leadership, our people, frustrating the uninterrupted manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs for aggression and war, have turned, in a short span of time, their once-backward country into an advanced socialist state by successfully carrying out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and building an independent national economy.

Upholding the grand programme mapped out by the Fifth Congress of the Party, our people are now bringing about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction to fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, while accelerating the revolutionization and the working-classization of the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Korea and Czechoslovakia embarked on the building of socialism under different conditions after the Second World War, but the common experience accumulated by the two countries vividly demonstrates that the only way to bring the working people genuine freedom and independence, happiness and prosperity, is to take the road to socialism.

The Korean and Czechoslovak peoples have long maintained the firm ties of friendship and closely co-operated for the common goal of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. This friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism displayed greater vitality whenever the two peoples faced difficulties and trials in the way of their advance.

The Czechoslovak people rendered great assistance, both material and moral, to our people during the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the period of postwar rehabilitation and construction. We always remember this.

The Czechoslovak people are still giving active support and assistance to our people's struggle to build socialism and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Some time ago the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in its reply to the letter addressed by our Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries, positively appreciated our policy of peaceful reunification and gave assurance that it would continue to render active support and assistance to our people's just cause.

I avail myself of this opportunity today to express my profound thanks again to Comrade Gustav Husak and the Communist Party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia for their brotherly support and assistance to our people.

As is shown by the current visit of the Party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia to this country, the relations between our two countries keep developing favourably and their internationalist solidarity is growing in strength.

The strengthening of unity among socialist countries contributes to increasing the might of socialism as a whole and shows that the position of world socialism is solid.

Our people will, in the future, too, carry out the revolution and construction in our country well and thereby more faithfully discharge their national and international duties.

Comrades and friends,

Today the international situation is developing in favour of socialism and the revolutionary forces and to the disadvantage of imperialism and the reactionary forces.

In the face of the growing forces of socialism and the national-liberation, working-class and democratic movements, imperialism is on the decline and is finding itself in a more difficult situation with each passing day. In an attempt to find a way out, the imperialists are resorting to craftier double-dealing tactics.

The United States is carrying on aggressive and interventionist activities in many parts of the world under the signboard of "peace" and trying to maintain its colonial domination by suppressing small nations by force while improving its relations with big ones.

This is fully proved by the U.S. manoeuvrings of aggression and intervention against Korea, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, a number of Arab countries, Cuba and many other nations of the world.

The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia.

Adopting the double-faced tactics under the "Nixon doctrine," the United States is not willing to desist from its manoeuvrings to instigate south Korea's bellicose elements to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas, even after the north-south joint statement was made public and the dialogue started between the two parts of Korea.

In step with these U.S. machinations, the south Korean authorities are also employing double-dealing tactics. They are scheming to perpetuate the division of the nation and exerting all efforts to reinforce their military strength, putting up the signboard of "peaceful reunification" on the one hand and, on the other, openly clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue" and "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue."

Because of all this the dialogue between the north and south of Korea is not making progress the way it should and a big stumbling block still lies in the way to reunification, despite the consistent, sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the country's independent, peaceful reunification. Consequently the bright prospect for national reunification which was opened before our nation when the historic north-south joint statement was published a year ago is being blighted.

Out of our earnest desire to get over the difficult situation created today and materialize the people's long-cherished aspiration for peaceful national reunification as soon as possible, we hereby reaffirm before the world the policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent, peaceful reunification:

1. To improve the present relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south.

To remove military confrontation and alleviate tension between the north and south is a matter of pressing urgency and vital importance at present in dispelling the misunderstanding and mistrust and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and south, creating the atmosphere for great national unity, ameliorating the relations between the north and south and bringing about the peaceful reunification of the country.

The military confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces itself constitutes not only a major factor that menaces peace in our country but also a source of misunderstanding and mistrust.

Only when this fundamental question is solved can tension and mistrust between the north and south be removed, the climate of trust be created and all problems be settled successfully on the basis of mutual trust. It is unnatural to advocate the peaceful reunification and hold a dialogue, with a dagger in one's bosom. Unless the dagger is taken out and laid down, it is impossible to create atmosphere of mutual trust or find satisfactory solutions to any problems, big and small, related to the country's reunification, including that of achieving the collaboration and interchange between the north and south.

Therefore, as the first step for the peaceful reunification of the country, we have more than once advanced to the south Korean authorities the five-point proposal: To cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities want to put off the solution of this urgent problem and gradually solve matters of secondary importance through different stages. Actually this is intended not to increase mutual trust and promote great national unity, but to maintain and freeze the territorial division, keeping the painful wound of national partition unhealed.

If they truly desire the peaceful reunification and seek the practical solution of the reunification question, the south Korean authorities must renounce this position and take the course of removing military confrontation.

2. To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

The many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south are of tremendous importance in rejoining the severed ties of the nation and providing pre-conditions for reunification. Only when such collaboration and interchange are actualized, will it be possible to consolidate the peace agreement to be concluded between the north and south.

The south Korean authorities propose in words that both sides "completely open" their societies to each other, but in actual fact they are afraid of tearing down any of the barriers between the north and south and dead set against the interchange and collaboration between the two parts of the country.

The south Korean authorities are not collaborating with the fellow countrymen now; in collusion with outside forces, they are bringing in foreign monopoly capital without limit to reduce the south Korean economy completely to a dependent economy. They are even spoiling our beautiful land by introducing the pollutional industries which are rejected as "rubbish" in foreign countries.

We again emphasize that if the south Korean authorities have a spark of national conscience, they should strive to develop the economy in the interests of our nation through the joint exploitation of our country's natural resources and bring about national collaboration in all spheres.

3. In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification.

We consider that the dialogue between the north and south for national reunification should not be confined to the authorities of the north and south but be held on a nation-wide scale.

To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress.

4. What is of great significance today in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

It goes without saying that there may be various ways to materialize the complete reunification of the country.

Under the prevailing conditions we think that the most reasonable way for the reunification is to convene the Great National Congress and achieve national unity, and on this basis, institute the north-south Confederation, leaving the two existing systems in the north and south as they are for the time being.

In case the north-south Confederation is instituted, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world. This will be a good name for the state acceptable both to the north and south.

The founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will open up a decisive phase in preventing a national split, bringing about all-round contact and collaboration between the north and south and in hastening the complete reunification.

5. We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and that the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity.

Of course we are developing state relations with all countries friendly to our Republic on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; but we resolutely oppose all machinations designed to make use of this to manufacture two Koreas.

We hold that the north and south should not enter the UN separately, and consider that if they want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up.

But apart from the question of admission to the UN, if the Korean question is placed on its agenda for discussion, the representative of our Republic should be entitled to take part in it and speak as the party concerned.

Our people are a single people who have lived with the same culture and the same language through many centuries, and they can never live separated in two parts.

Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people.

We expect the south Korean authorities to approach with sincerity this new fair proposal of ours for reunification.

At the same time we strongly demand that the United States must look straight into the fast changing situation of today, withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and discontinue its aggressions and interventions against our country.

If the United States thinks that it can swallow up small nations one by one, while improving its relations only with big powers or maintain its colonial domination by propping up its minions forsaken by the people under the signboard of "anti-communism," it is gravely mistaken. Such policy of the United States will rather arouse resistance and hatred of the majority of the world's peoples and hasten its ruin.

We think that now the UN should deal a blow to the United States' manoeuvre to justify the occupation of south Korea by its troops under the pretext of the UN "resolutions."

The UN must take the "UN forces" helmets off the U.S. troops in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and thus remove all obstacles it has laid to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, in keeping with the trend of the present times towards independence and peace. This is demanded by the general situation of the world.

It is none other than the Japanese militarists who are still working desperately in the international arena as the most active followers of the U.S. imperialists in their bankrupt machination to meddle in our internal affairs. We again warn the Japanese militarists that they must also look squarely into the reality, give up their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and desist from their crafty manoeuvres to seize an opportunity to actualize their wild desire for invading south Korea again.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people's righteous struggle to reject foreign interference and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification is enjoying the support and encouragement of the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving people of the world.

Our Party and people always regard it as an important factor for the victory of our revolution to cement their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, while firmly building up their own revolutionary forces.

In the future, too, we will fight staunchly for the triumph of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and in unity with all the peace-loving people of the world, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people strongly support the Vietnamese people in the new phase of their struggle to ensure the strict observance of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam, build socialism in the north, defend peace, independence and sovereignty in the south and reunify their country peacefully.

We also express firm solidarity with the Laotian people in their struggle to safeguard peace in Laos and achieve national harmony and the reunification of their country.

Today the United States is expanding its war of aggression in Cambodia, pouring down large quantities of bombs every hour and every day, but it is only destroying its prestige and dignity with its own bombs and revealing its savagery more clearly. We sternly condemn the United States for its war of aggression against Cambodia and express full support to the patriotic Cambodian people's just struggle for the complete liberation of their country.

The Korean people actively support the struggle of all Asian peoples against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and resolutely support the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-backed aggressors of Israel.

Our people actively support the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom, liberation and consolidated national independence and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Latin-American peoples against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and for defending the sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their countries.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class and working people of the capitalist countries against the exploitation and oppression by capital and for democratic rights and socialism.

The people in Europe have waged a protracted struggle to remove the root cause of war and guarantee durable peace and security in this continent which was the breeding ground of the two world wars.

We express full support to the endeavours of the European socialist countries and the peoples of other countries in Europe for peace and security in this part of the world.

We will, in the future, too, continue to do all we can to promote the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples in the struggle to attain our common goals and ideals.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Czechoslovak people!

Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live the banner of ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

Speech of Comrade GUSTAV HUSAK

at Pyongyang Mass Meeting

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il,

Dear comrades,

Dear friends,

Allow me to convey to you and the citizens of Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and, through you, to the entire working people of your country wholehearted fraternal greetings of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the President and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the entire Czechoslovak people.

We accepted with great pleasure the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung to visit your beautiful country. I would like to take this opportunity to thank for the sincere friendship and deep sympathy and hospitality which have been accorded us and which we felt everywhere we went.

We greatly value all your sentiments of friendship, sympathy, greetings and appreciation for the Czechoslovak Communist Party and our people. You may rest assured that our people also have the same fraternal sentiments for you, dear comrades and friends, and your country and for the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our two countries are quite apart from each other geographically. We flew thousands of kilometres to come to you. But we have always been in the socialist countries, our friends, and felt quite at home. This filled our hearts with boundless pride and joy over the fact that we belong to the big family of socialist countries and that we have the common interests, goals and ideas and common friends.

The talks which we had with Comrade Kim Il Sung and your leading cadres were pervaded with deep understanding, fraternal friendship and mutual trust. All this will have undoubtedly great bearing on further developing manysided cooperation between our two Parties, governments and peoples. We are convinced that our visit is conducive to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and working-class movements.

The firm friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Korea is linked with the common historical and revolutionary tradition. In the past we were linked with each other by the struggle against foreign invaders, for national sovereignty and for freedom and independence and socialism. After our two countries were liberated by the glorious Soviet Army in 1945 we took the road of building new socialist society.

We know well under what complex conditions the industrious Korean people began socialist construction and what bitter trials they went through in this course. We, therefore, pay higher tribute to the achievements which you under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have made in the development of industry, agriculture, culture, education, public health and in all other spheres of social life with your devoted and tireless labour during the quarter century-long existence of People's Democratic Korea.

You have turned your country, destroyed by the war, into one of the economically most developed Asian countries with advanced socialist industry and agriculture in a historically short period.

The results made in the growth of the production and the per-capita gross national production and social benefits including education evoke admiration. You thus have fully and convincingly proved the superiority of the socialist social system.

Your successes in socialist construction are above all a result of the great organizational work of your Central Committee and of Comrade Kim Il Sung personally, the Korean Communists, patriots and the devotion of your working people. It is, at the same time, a great success of the socialist community as a whole, its mutual cooperation and assistance in all branches. During our stay in your country we have again realized what can be done by a people, freed from the yoke of domestic and foreign exploiters and advancing steadily towards the morrow of communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Our Czechoslovakia is greatly pleased with the shining successes made by the fraternal Korean people. We rejoice over those results as over our own. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic assisted its class brother of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the difficult years of the Korean war and during the post-war rehabilitation and at present, too, actively helps it as far as possible in the development of the socialist economy and in the efforts for the attainment of the peaceful reunification of the country. We have regarded and regard still today this as our internationalist duty.

We are following with deep interest and understanding your efforts, your protracted struggle for the reunification of the country. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely supported the new initiative of your country clarified in the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to all parliaments and governments of the world. We are of the firm belief that the proposals for the removal of the state of confrontation between the north and the south, reduction of the armed forces of the two parts of the country, conclusion of a peace agreement, withdrawal of the American troops illegally occupying south Korea under the UN flag and discontinuation of the activities of the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" form a realistic groundwork for reunifying the two parts of the country in the interests of the entire Korean people on a democratic basis. These proposals constitute a touchstone testing the sincerity and honesty of your opposite party in the dialogue for settling this problem. The proposals graphically show who is truly interested in the reunification of your country as clearly pointed out in his speech today by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concerning the problem of reunification.

Together with all other progressive peoples of the world we firmly believe that the Korean people will accomplish their greatest national aspiration and that the population in the southern part of the country will enjoy a new, free life.

Distinguished comrades and friends, we celebrated this year the 25th anniversary of the glorious February Victory in Czechoslovakia. Twenty-five years ago our working people definitely became the independent master and real house-keeper of the country. We decided to have our place in the family of socialist countries relying on alliance with the Soviet Union, thus guaranteeing our security and happy future.

In this historically brief period Czechoslovakia has brought about such rapid development in the productive forces, education, culture and socialist changes that our people had never imagined before. The feats made by our people in their work over the last 25 years under the leadership of the CCP form a most significant chapter in the history of our people.

This road was by no means a smooth one clear of hitches. It was years of an acute class struggle against the domestic and outside reaction. As you know, in the 1968-1969 years internal anti-socialist and opportunist forces with the support of the outside anti-communist forces attempted to destroy the socialist system of Czechoslovakia.

In the course of consolidating the Party and social life we took unquestionable strides forward after the April Plenum of the Central Committee of the CCP held in 1969.

This made it possible for our 14th Congress to work out a realistic program of the developed socialist society acceptable to the broad masses.

The constructive efforts of our working people over the last two years substantiate that the program of the 14th Congress has become a nation-wide one; this program accords with the vital interests of our workers, peasants, intellectuals and all other strata of working people. This at the same time conforms with the development of our state and its position in the socialist community and in the world.

We have taken a series of important steps for guaranteeing the rapid development of national economy and raising the living standards, restoring the social and legal faith of the population and reinforcing the international position of our state.

The most important task in the international relations of the country set forth at the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is to strengthen and develop the relations with the countries of the socialist community in an overall manner. To guarantee the security and sovereignty of our state and further victory in the successful carrying out of socialist construction lies in unity of idea and action of the countries of the socialist community. Thanks to the successes made by socialist countries and the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, thanks to the justice and vitality of Marxism-Leninism, socialism has become such material and spiritual force that the imperialist world had to recognize this reality and change its policy towards the socialist countries. The peace offensive of the Soviet Union after the 24th Congress and support of the socialist countries to this policy contributed to the positive development of the present international situation, easing the international tension in the world. Successes already achieved are clear proof of this.

Thanks to the heroism of the Vietnamese people and the great solidarity of the socialist countries the bloody war has been brought to an end in Viet Nam. But, we know that great efforts are needed for fulfilling the agreements and maintaining a lasting peace in the whole of Indochina.

The conclusion of the agreements between the USSR and the GFR, between the PPR and the GFR, the four-nation treaty on West Berlin, the agreement on the basic relations between the two German states—all this positively affected the political climate in Europe and created favourable conditions for ensuring security and peaceful cooperation between the nations on the European continent. This has tremendous significance not only for Europe but for all the nations as well. One must not forget that the flames of the two world wars flared up precisely in Europe. It is our firm belief that the convocation of the all European conference on security and cooperation slated for July 3 in Helsinki will also contribute to the relations of mutual trust and development of the mutually beneficial cooperation among the European nations.

The agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Federal Republic which was initialled recently and which we hope to be signed and ratified soon will do away with the product of the Nazi aggressive policy—the so-called Munich treaty—and bring about the full normalization and establishment of good neighbour relations with the German Federal Republic.

The socialist countries also strengthen their position in the world economy. With the growth of their economic might, forms of mutual cooperation are gaining in depth.

We support the just struggle of the Arab countries against Israeli aggression.

We voice full solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and for freedom and democracy.

On the basis of the Leninist principle of the peaceful co-existence of states with differing social systems we strive to improve the relations with developed capitalist states on condition of mutual recognition of and respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. At the 27th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which was held in Prague shortly ago and which was also participated in by a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea primary attention was paid to the problem of turning to account the advantages of socialist economic integration which is an important factor at the present stage not only for the economic development of all its member nations but for further growth of economic potential of the socialist community the world over. The rapid augmentation of the economic potential of the socialist countries is not only a precondition for still greater wealth and wellbeing of the socialist nations but will also strengthen their unity and enhance their prestige and increase the attracting power of socialism and its influence on the developments in the world.

Our people fully support this line because it is in accord with our most inherent interests and the interests of socialism as a whole. We view our socialist patriotism in full unity with the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic true to this principle stands firm on the side of the Vietnamese people and other peoples of Indochina in their fight for winning national freedom and independence. We are sincerely interested at all times in eliminating war for good in the settlement of international disputes. But we harbour no illusion about imperialism. We fully support the conception of an early convocation of a world disarmament conference where all states as equal participants will discuss the disarmament problem in all aspects.

Dear comrades and friends, we note with pleasure that the relations of warm friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are developing successfully. The ties linking us are deepening and widening.

A number of high-level delegations have been exchanged between our two countries in recent years. All these meetings between the representatives of the two friendly countries help have better mutual understanding of problems and tasks we are carrying out and lying before us. We can actively develop mutual relations and cooperation also in the spheres of economy, culture, education, science, public health and sports. Deepening of these relations has great significance for making closer the relation between the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea striving to attain the common goals. This accords with the interests of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community and the international communist and working-class movements as a whole.

Permit me, dear comrades and friends, to wish once again the fraternal Korean people led by the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of its Central Committee and President of the Republic, greatest, new success in building a happy and prosperous socialist state and in the noble efforts for attaining the peaceful reunification of the country.

Thank you dear Comrade Kim Il Sung and all the Korean Communists whom we met and all the fraternal Korean people for the warm friendship expressed to the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for the comradely welcome and cordial hospitality which we will never forget, but will always keep in our memory.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its guiding force, the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of its Central Committee and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

May the firm friendship between the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea steadily deepen and strengthen!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements!

Long live the invincible doctrine of Marxism-Leninism!

(Continued from Page 1)

After the decree was read out, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred the Order of National Flag First Class on Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal and the Order of National Flag Second Class on other members of the delegation respectively.

The Orders of National Flag and the Merit Medals were also awarded to the suite members.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives CSR's Highest Order

For his distinguished services in the work of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the CSR, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, received the Order of White Lion First Class with gold strings, the highest order of the CSR.

At a ceremony held for this purpose in Pyongyang on June 24, Comrade Gustav Husak conferred the order on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul and Kim Dong Gyu received the Order of White Lion First Class of the CSR and Comrades Choe Jae U, Ho Dam and Li Won Bom, the Order of White Lion Second Class respectively.

CSR Party and Government Delegation Arranges Banquet in Honour of DPRK Party and Government Delegation

On June 24 the CSR Party and Government delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the DPRK Party and Government delegation headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Premier Lubomir Strougal and Premier Kim Il made speeches at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

Departure

The CSR Party and Government delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak left Pyongyang by special plane on June 24.

A large crowd came out to the airport to see off the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak were to be seen among the farewell bidders.

Floating high above the airport were big balloons carrying the flags of the two countries and placards reading "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party!"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the airport together with Comrade Gustav Husak and members of the delegation led by him, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the crowd.

A grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

The Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of Czechoslovakia were played and a 21 gun salute was fired.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Gustav Husak reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Comrade Kim Il and Comrade Lubomir Strougal also reviewed the guard of honour.

When the farewell ceremony was over, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with Comrade Gustav Husak.

At 6 p.m. the special plane carrying the guests took off. The crowd gave them a hearty send-off. The airport was overflowing with the feelings of friendship which was firmly built up between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and which had been cemented through the visit to our country of the CSR Party and Government delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Water Supply Works in Rural Villages

Water supply works which are of great importance in the improvement of the living conditions of the rural population are actively carried on in the rural villages of our country.

This is an honourable task to put into effect the great program of the socialist rural construction, laid out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: it is a worth-while work for bringing about another change in the people's life in our socialist countryside.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"Water service is of great importance in bettering the living conditions of the rural population. We should lay water lines in all rural villages."

Water supply projects have been carried out in a large number of rural villages to realize the grand idea of the fatherly leader. To take as an instance Popdong County, Kangwon Province in the eastern inland area, water lines have been completed in 20 villages comprising 2,700 farm households.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid close attention to the project of water service in the countryside.

During his on-the-spot guidance to Chaeryong and Sinchon areas in South Hwanghae Province, he said that water service should be introduced in the plain areas of the province by October this year and solved in person the problem of the supply of equipment and materials needed for it.

To carry out his instruction, the people in the province have waged an energetic struggle to finish water-laying in 14 counties including Chaeryong, Sinchon, Anak and other plain areas before October 10 and in the other parts of the province by the end of April next year.

The geological prospecting workers and public health workers in the province wound up the survey of waters and water sources in over 2,000 villages and designers finished surveying work and buckled down to designing.

The workers of factories and enterprises in the province, who regard it as their important duty to give active assistance to the socialist countryside, have sent many turbine pumps, electric motors and valves and quantities of cement and pipes to the countryside.

Water laying is making brisk headway on a large scale in rural villages of Kangwon and South Hamgyong Provinces and Yomju, Ryongchon and Unjon counties of North Pyongan Province, too.

Today our country has all conditions for completing rural water supply projects in a short period.

Our *Juche*-based industry which has been placed on the solid foundations under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung displays its might and gives powerful assistance to the building of the socialist countryside.

The working class and the entire people show high revolutionary zeal and activeness in helping the rural areas through a public movement.

The historic task of introducing water service in our rural villages will be carried out far before the set time.

Kim Sun

Variety of Machine Tools Increases

The workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant, a leading machine-tool production base of our country, have registered a big success in increasing the variety of machine tools and improving their quality.

In the past one year or more they have added 14 more kinds of latest type machine tools to the production list. Most of them are precision grinding machines—cylindrical, vertical and plane grinding machine and bed grinding machine.

Cylindrical and plane grinding machines and several other kinds of machines have gone over to mass-production from trial production.

The workers and technicians of the plant are further raising the efficiency of machine tools which are included in the main production index and improving their shape.

They had turned out 10,000 machine tools in one year till April 15, 1972, the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which was celebrated as the most auspicious day of the nation. Now they are making redoubled efforts to increase the assortment of products while keeping the already attained production level.

When he gave on-the-spot guidance to the plant the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung earnestly instructed that modern, light and high speed machines of high precision and good shape should be produced.

Taking to heart his instructions, the workers of the plant strengthened creative cooperation with technicians in the production of precision grinding machine which requires high level of technology and successfully solved difficult scientific and technical problems.

As a result, they succeeded in manufacturing an automatic precision machine of high efficiency and ensured a high degree of precision in planing materials, big or small.

They will increase the variety of products by 29 kinds within the coming few years.

Nine kinds of latest type machine tools produced by the plant are exported to some 30 foreign countries.

Hong Gil Son

EDITORIAL

Great Programme of the Nation for Preventing Split and Realizing the Cause of National Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech on June 23 at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

In his speech he made clear the principled stand and attitude of our Party and the Government of the Republic concerning the question of developing the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia, a series of matters of common concern to the peoples of socialist countries and all other countries of the world who are aspiring after peace and democracy, national independence and social progress and the problem of the reunification of our country.

In particular, having made a scientific analysis of the situation created in our country after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, he denounced the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive policy against our country and their plot to create two Koreas and condemned the south Korean authorities for their anti-national manoeuvres to freeze the country's division in subservience to U.S. imperialism. At the same time he reaffirmed the stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification.

In his speech, he clarified anew, as a means of getting over the difficult situation in the way of national reunification, preventing split and accelerating the reunification of the country, the five-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification: to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields, to convene a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south and solve the question of the country's reunification through comprehensive discussion at the Congress, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo as a transitional step for expediting national reunification and to enter the UN under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point programme put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great programme for reunification which will render it possible to resolutely frustrate the open plots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their followers in south Korea for creation of two Koreas, firmly preserve the ties of a single nation and positively open the shortest way to the country's reunification by enlisting the patriotic forces in the north and south on a nation-wide scale.

The entire Korean people wholeheartedly support and warmly welcome the five-point programme newly advanced by the leader, considering it to be a save-the-nation measure of epochal significance that has opened up a new phase in realizing the cause of national reunification.

The reunification of the country is the greatest national task of our people.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have so far exerted all sincere efforts to terminate the tragedy of the nation's split and achieve the country's reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

The north-south dialogue in Korea has been made possible thanks to the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is also attributable to the wise leadership of the leader who has correctly guided our people for its implementation.

From the first days of the territorial partition caused by the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the leader, basing himself on the great *Juche* idea, advanced the policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and has wisely led our people to carry it into practice. Especially, the proposal for the north-south negotiations he put forward in his well-known speech of August 6, 1971 constituted a landmark which brought a new phase in the struggle for reunification as it enabled the north and south to come in touch with each other and discuss the internal affairs of the nation after breaking the prolonged freeze between the two parts.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung contacts were made between the north and south through the Red Cross organizations, and the north-south high-level talks followed. Consequently, a breach was made in the barrier standing between the north and south, the historic north-south joint statement was made public on the basis of the three principles laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the country's reunification and the North-South Co-ordination Commission was formed as a joint apparatus to implement the agreements specified in the joint statement.

All these achievements are a convincing proof of the invincible vitality of the great *Juche* idea calling for the complete liberation of the people and the nation, the idea fathered by the leader, and an eloquent testimony to the correctness of his policy for the independent, peaceful reunification and his proposal for the north-south negotiations.

Considering that the results made in the course of the struggle for national reunification are immensely valuable, our Party and the Government of the Republic have bent all sincere efforts to put into effect the agreed points of the joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification.

As concrete measures to carry out the three principles, we put forward a series of specific proposals to remove the military confrontation between the north and south, effect wide-range collaboration and hold political negotiations between them.

All these proposals contain mature problems that should be solved by all means to radically improve and develop the north-south relations and facilitate the cause of the country's reunification. Their implementation is precisely demanded by the agreements mentioned in the joint statement.

None of our proposals, however, has been realized and the north-south dialogue has not made progress the way it should at the stage where the agreements specified in the joint statement have to be translated into practice.

This is because the south Korean side continued to put difficulties and obstacles in the way to national reunification and sought for split in violation of the agreements of the joint statement, obediently serving the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and their plot to create two Koreas.

In contravention of the three principles of national reunification —independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—clarified in the north-south joint statement, they ask for the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, actively increase the military potential of south Korea, drawing in the Japanese militarist forces of aggression and introducing the Japanese monopoly capital, and kick up the "anti-communist" racket with greater zeal. Their policy of split has been fully revealed in the course of the talks.

As well shown by the process of the talks, our Party and the Government of the Republic have striven for settlement of problems of key importance and urgent matters in the attainment of national reunification, whereas the south Korean side has tried to put off the solution of the reunification question for an indefinite period, only bringing out the problems of secondary importance against national interests and alleging that these problems should be solved through different "stages."

The south Korean authorities have gone so far as to declare in their recent "special statement" on the foreign policy that they have made it their policy to follow the line of creating two Koreas and thus openly disclosed their design to freeze the division of the country.

All the facts show that the south Korean side has consistently opposed national reunification and followed the line of split.

It is under the back-stage wire-pulling of U.S. imperialism that the south Korean side has been intent on such manoeuvrings for split.

The U.S. imperialists employ the double-dealing tactics under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine." Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement and the start of the north-south dialogue, they continue with their cunning machinations to egg the south Korean bellicose elements on to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate Korea's split and create two Koreas.

A glaring proof of this is the fact that since the north-south dialogue was opened the U.S. imperialists have instigated the south Korean authorities to the "confrontation" and "competition" with us by increasing their military aid to south Korea on the one hand and, on the other, inducing them to step up the "modernization" of the south Korean troops and the militarization of the economy with the help of the Japanese militarists and monopoly capital brought into south Korea on a fuller scale.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon our people to take a weighty save-the-nation measure to decisively terminate the national split and accelerate the cause of reunification. It is a matter of great urgency and vital necessity the solution of which brooks no further delay.

The five-point programme clarified anew by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is intended to meet this pressing demand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"To remove military confrontation and alleviate tension between the north and south is a matter of pressing urgency and vital importance at present in dispelling the misunderstanding and mistrust and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and south, creating the atmosphere for great national unity, ameliorating the relations between the north and south and bringing about the peaceful reunification of the country."

The military confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces itself constitutes not only a major factor of menacing peace in our country but also a source of misunderstanding and mistrust.

Unless this matter of cardinal importance is solved, it is impossible to remove the tension and mistrust between the north and south, create the climate of trust and solve all problems successfully on the basis of mutual trust.

Only when the hidden daggers are taken out and laid down is it possible to create atmosphere of mutual trust, prevent split and find satisfactory solutions to all problems, big and small, related to the country's reunification, including that of effecting many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south.

Therefore, as the first step for the peaceful national reunification, our Party and the Government of the Republic have advanced more than once to the south Korean authorities the five-point proposal: to cease the reinforcement of armies and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement.

In his speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that to improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to effect many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields.

Many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south are of tremendous importance in rejoining the severed ties of the nation, preventing split and providing pre-conditions for reunification. Only when such collaboration and interchange are actualized, will it be possible to consolidate the peace agreement to be concluded between the north and south.

In his speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the broad masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for the country's reunification, and stated:

"To this end, we propose to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life—the workers, working peasants, working intellectuals, student youths and soldiers in the north, and the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, military personnel, national capitalists and petti-bourgeoisie in south Korea—and the representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south, and comprehensively discuss and solve the question of the country's reunification at this Congress."

His epochal proposal to convene a Great National Congress mirrors the unanimous desire of the entire nation for reunification. It is a positive, save-the-nation measure and a patriotic initiative to promote the great national unity, end the split of the nation and successfully solve the question of the country's reunification.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an epochal proposal to institute the north-south Confederation under the name of a single country.

In the prevailing conditions his proposal to establish the north-south Confederation under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most reasonable way of achieving reunification, for it is intended to convene a Great National Congress and achieve national unity and, on this basis, institute the Confederation, leaving the two existing systems in the north and south as they are for the time being.

Furthermore, in case the north-south Confederation is instituted and this confederal state is named the Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, the unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world, it will be a good name for the state acceptable both to the north and south.

True, the proposal to institute the Confederation under the name of a single country is an epochal and patriotic proposal designed to foil all attempts for freezing national division, preserve and develop the ties of a single nation and promote the cause of reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and that the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity."

This is a clear manifestation of the unshakable and principled stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic to carry out the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people to terminate national split and achieve the reunification of the country at the earliest date.

We are developing state relations with all countries friendly to our Republic on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; but we resolutely oppose all machinations designed to make use of this to manufacture two Koreas.

We strongly hold that the north and south should work together both in the internal and external affairs in order to attain national reunification.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the north and south should not enter the UN separately and that they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up. Only by so doing will it be possible to thwart the plot for creation of two Koreas and hasten the country's reunification.

Separate admission of the north and south to the UN under the present state of split will only result in freezing the territorial division.

The question of admission to the UN is, needless to say, different from the problem of the participation of the party concerned in the UN discussion on the Korean question in case it is held. If the Korean question is placed on the UN agenda for discussion, the representative of our Republic should participate in it and speak as the party concerned. It is our inviolable right.

Our people are a single people who have lived with the same culture and the same language through many centuries, and they can never live separated in two parts. It is impermissible to let the coming generation suffer from the tragedy of national split which we have undergone for more than a quarter of a century.

Anyone who wants to see the country reunified can not hesitate in joining in the sacred struggle to carry out the national reunification programme that reflects the unanimous will and ardent desire of the nation.

We expect the south Korean authorities to approach with sincerity our fair, reasonable and realistic proposal.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...We strongly demand that the United States must look straight into the fast changing situation of today, withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and discontinue its aggressions and interventions against our country."

If the United States thinks that it can swallow up small nations one by one, while improving its relations only with big powers, or maintain its colonial domination by propping up its minions, it is gravely mistaken. Even though the U.S. imperialists keep their troops stationed in south Korea and persist in their manoeuvres for aggression and intervention against our country, they will get nothing out of it. It will only arouse the resistance and wrath of the people and precipitate their own ruin.

The United Nations must take the helmets of the "UN forces" off the U.S. troops in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and thus remove all obstacles it has laid to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

This is called for by the trend of the present times towards independence and peace.

Today the Japanese militarists are hell bent on overseas expansion, actively following the U.S. imperialists in their machinations to invade our country and meddle in our internal affairs.

We again warn the Japanese militarists that they must look squarely into the reality, give up their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and desist from their manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea.

With no amount of obstructing manoeuvres can the foreign aggressors and their stooges ever check the Korean people's righteous struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We will do all we can to put into effect the five-point programme for national reunification which was advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic speech on June 23 and thereby will bring about a great turning point in winning the historic cause of the country's peaceful reunification.

We hope that the peace-loving people of the world will give more active support and encouragement to us Korean people in our cause of reunification.

A joint communique on the result of the visit of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on June 24. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE RESULT OF THE VISIT OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 20 to 24, 1973.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic visited factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Hamhung.

The Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic laid wreaths before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower.

Wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people.

This is an expression of the deep feelings of friendship cherished by the Korean people towards the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

During the visit talks were held between the Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Attending the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and members of the delegation—Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC, WPK and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC, WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC, WPK; Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC, WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Li Won Bom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the CSR.

Attending on the Czechoslovak side were head of the CSR Party and Government delegation Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; and members of the delegation—Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Member of the Presidium of the CC, CCP and Premier of the Government; Comrade Vasil Bilak, Member of the Presidium, and Secretary, of the CC, CCP; Comrade Antonin Kapek, Member of the Presidium of the CC, CCP and Chief Secretary of the Prague City Committee of the CCP; Comrade Jindrich Zahradnik, Deputy Premier of the Government; Comrade Miloslav Hruza, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Josef Grosser, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the CSR to the DPRK.

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia and on a number of questions of common concern.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the ever more excellent development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia in recent years.

Considering that the development of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism conforms with the interest of the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, the two sides expressed a unanimity of views on deepening and developing these relations in a more comprehensive way in all fields in future.

The two sides decided to form the Korea-Czechoslovakia inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical consultative committee.

The Czechoslovak side congratulated the Korean people on the fact that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea they have turned their country, once backward, into a socialist state with a developed industry and rural economy in a brief span of time in the socialist revolution and construction and that in recent period the international authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has risen more rapidly and wished the Korean people still greater success in their future strivings for fulfilling ahead of schedule the tasks of the Six-Year Plan and achieving the complete victory of socialism in accordance with the programme set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Czechoslovak side expressed once again its full support to the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for solving the question of Korea's reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any foreign interference and, especially, to the just stand clarified in the letter sent some time ago to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Stressing that the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops carrying the UN flag and the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the Korean people are the grave obstacle to the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Czechoslovak side holds that the U.S. troops should withdraw from south Korea at an early date and the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

The Korean side expressed thanks to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Government and people for their material and moral aid to the Korean people in the arduous Fatherland Liberation War in the past and for their active support to the Korean people in the struggle for the building of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean side positively appreciated the successes made by the Czechoslovak people in carrying through the line of the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on consolidating the gains of the socialist revolution and developing the national economy and the living and cultural standards of the working people after getting over the period of the 1968-1969 crisis under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and in strengthening the international position of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and wished the Czechoslovak people great success in future in their creative labour endeavours to further consolidate and develop the socialist society and successfully carry out the tasks of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, acting upon the programme put forward by the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The Korean side expressed the view that the initialling of an agreement on mutual relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the FRG's recognition of the nullification of the so-called "Munich Pact" and its effectuation constitute a new contribution to the improvement of international climate.

The Korean side expressed support to the efforts exerted by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for ensuring peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The Czechoslovak side expressed thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their active support to the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for strengthening and developing socialism and for peace in Europe and the world.

The two sides appreciated the fact that thanks to the struggle of the socialist countries and the progressive and democratic forces of the world the tension is being relaxed in the present international situation and a tide is being formed to settle peacefully the immediate problems of the present era. At the same time, there exist in the world the reactionary and aggressive imperialist forces opposing this positive trend. In this connection the two sides stressed that it is necessary for the socialist countries and the world anti-imperialist forces to unite more solidly and wage a joint struggle for peace, democracy and national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

The two sides expressed the determination to make greater efforts for cementing the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Considering that the conclusion of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" is a great victory of the Vietnamese people and a common victory of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving peoples, the two sides manifest active support to the struggle of the entire Vietnamese people against the violation of the agreement by the United States and the Saigon puppets and for ensuring the strict implementation of the agreement, building socialism in the north, defending peace, independence and sovereignty and achieving democracy and national concord in the south and peacefully reunifying the country.

The two sides welcome the signing of the "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos" as a great victory of the Lao people and a common victory of the progressive forces the world over and express firm solidarity with the Lao people in the struggle for ensuring the thorough implementation of this agreement, defending peace in Laos and achieving national concord and the reunification of the country.

The two sides hold that the war of aggression of the United States against Cambodia should be brought to an end at the earliest date and express full support to the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people for freedom and liberation.

The two sides expressed the view that the peaceful and progressive development of the Indian subcontinent is necessary.

The two sides pointed out that positive results are being achieved in seeking the way to further strengthen peace and security in Europe thanks to the tireless efforts of the European peoples, the socialist countries in particular, and supported an early entry of the two German states into the United Nations.

The two sides actively support the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

The two sides voice active support to the struggle of the Cuban people for successfully building a socialist society and defending the gains of the revolution from the blockade policy and aggression of the United States.

The two sides manifested support to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for freedom, independence and economic and social progress.

The two sides express firm solidarity with the working class and toiling people of the capitalist countries in the struggle against capital's oppression and exploitation and for democratic rights and socialism.

The two sides consider that the current visit of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been an important occasion in further expanding in depth the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries in all fields and made a contribution to the cause of socialism and to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the international communist and working-class movements.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the President and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, invited a Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Korean side accepted the invitation with thanks.

Pyongyang, June 24, 1973

The Korean People's Struggle for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country against U.S. and Japanese Aggressors Will Certainly Win

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Over 200,000 Citizens in Pyongyang Participate in Mass Rally and Demonstration on the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism"

Marking the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism" at a time when the whole country was seething with a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to carry out the highly important tasks set by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic speech at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year Address, the entire Korean people burned with the revengeful sentiments against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who became their inveterate enemy more than 100 years ago.

On that day, the whole country vibrated to the thunderous shout of the people: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people!" "Resolutely check and foil the U.S. imperialists' plot to perpetuate the split and create 'two Koreas'!" "U.S. imperialist aggressors, quit south Korea at once!" "Curb and frustrate the Japanese militarists' scheme for reinvasion!" and "Active support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle!"

Pyongyang mass rally was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on June 25, the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

Over 200,000 people thronged to the square in columns with militant slogans, picture panels and placards in their van, singing revolutionary songs. They were filled with high pride as the great victors who, under the preeminent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategist of genius, defeated the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" power in the world, by battling against their aggressor troops, the troops of their satellite countries and Syngman Rhee puppet army altogether more than two million strong, and thus safeguarded the freedom and independence of the country and put the U.S. imperialists on the decline. At the same time they were filled with the adamant determination to wipe the U.S. imperialist aggressors off the face of the earth, should they continue to hamper the independent reunification of the country and ignite a war of aggression in the end.

Put up in place of honour in the centre of the square was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The portrait was flanked with the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people!" "Long live the DPRK, the state of workers and peasants!" and "Let us defend at the cost of our lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Seen here and there at the meeting place were the picture panels which illustrate the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are down and out, atremble before the might of the DPRK, an impregnable fortress, and which show the U.S. imperialists—the heinous enemy of mankind—who are dismembered in all parts of the world where the flames of the revolution are raging.

On the rostrum were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Jung Rin, So Chol, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Choe Jae U, Li Jong Ok, Rim Chun Chu, Ryu Jang Sik and Ho Dam; and Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Ryo Jung, Member of the Presidium of the CC of the DFRF; Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee.

The reviewing stands on both sides of the rostrum were taken by responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs, the People's Army and working people's organizations, Heroes of the Republic and Labour Heroes and responsible functionaries of scientific, cultural and press organs as well as diplomatic envoys and staff members of foreign embassies, foreign delegations and guests staying in Pyongyang.

The rally was declared open by Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee. Then the band struck up the "Guerilla March."

The first speech was made by Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Then there were the speeches of Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim I Hun, Chairman of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; and Kim Duk Ran, Secretary General of the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

In their speeches, the speakers said in unison that they fully supported and welcomed the new, five-point program the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward for the country's reunification in his historic June 23 speech. They stressed that this program is the most reasonable and democratic proposal which is acceptable to the north and the south and in full accord with the interests of all the countrymen and that it is a great program which will render it possible to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification along the shortest road by frustrating the plot of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities to fabricate "two Koreas."

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the reasonable proposals on 130 occasions from the first days of the country's division so that the question of national reunification can be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, the speakers pointed out, and continued: The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, have persisted in their incessant manoeuvrings for aggression and split, doggedly opposing the reasonable proposals of ours.

The speakers said that the U.S. imperialists had stretched the crooked hands of aggression to our country since over one hundred years before and that they actively backed up the Japanese imperialists in their Korean occupation and their subsequent colonial rule over Korea, occupied south Korea after the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, turned it into their military base for aggression and unleashed the criminal war of aggression against our people on June 25, 1950.

With whatever military force and barbarities the U.S. imperialists could neither break the unflinching revolutionary spirit and strong fighting will of the Korean people who had risen as one to defend the dignity of the fatherland and the nation in hearty response to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and nor could they ever escape the ignominious defeat, the speakers noted, and went on:

We condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists for viciously scheming to manufacture "two Koreas" by double-faced tactics under the "Nixon doctrine" today, 20 years after the Korean war, and for their dragging even the Japanese militarists into south Korea.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...We strongly demand that the United States must look straight into the fast changing situation of today, withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and discontinue its aggressions and interventions against our country."

The speakers emphasized that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw immediately from south Korea in keeping with the trend of the times towards independence and peace, that the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without delay and that the Japanese militarists must put an end to their hostile policy toward the DPRK and stop their reinvasion of south Korea at once.

Pointing out that the south Korean authorities must give up, in word and deed, the plot to keep "Korea divided into two" and perpetuate the national division in reliance upon the outside forces and must accept with sincerity the five-point program for the country's reunification, the speakers warned them that they would be unable to escape the severe judgement by the people, should they refuse to accept our reasonable proposal.

In conclusion, the speakers dwelt on the need to push ahead more dynamically with the revolution and construction, upholding the five-point program advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for national reunification, so as to bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and said that they were firmly resolved to remain his true revolutionary soldiers who carry out his orders and instructions through thick and thin.

An appeal to the south Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters was adopted with stormy applause at the meeting.

The appeal denounced the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities under their wings for their criminal manoeuvres to perpetuate Korea's split.

The Korean people now find themselves at a momentous juncture as they have to choose one of the two ways; either to build up one, reunified Korea by thwarting the U.S. imperialists' and south Korean authorities' line of creating

(Continued on Page 6)

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Speech of General O Jin U at Pyongyang Mass Rally

(Gist)

On the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism," the entire Korean people are sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy who ignited the war of aggression in our country and imposed immeasurable tribulations and suffering upon them and who are now dead set against the reunification of our country, feverishly stepping up the preparations for another war.

The U.S. imperialists who illegally occupied south Korea and turned it into their colony and military base for aggression after the Second World War hastened with frenzy preparations for a war of aggression to realize their sinister design to reduce the whole of Korea to their permanent colony and, further, dominate the Asian continent and the whole world.

After concluding the "ROK-U.S. military pact" in 1948, the U.S. imperialists intensified with greater frenzy their war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic.

In June 1950, the notorious warmonger Dulles flew into south Korea, inspected the area along the 38th Parallel and finally checked up "the plan for northward expedition" and then instructed the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to ignite a war, blaring, "the time is matured. Start the aggression against the north accompanied by a counter-propaganda to the effect that the north invaded the south first."

Under such carefully premeditated plan the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys provoked a criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a full-fledged sovereign and independent state, on June 25, 1950, and attacked our people viciously, employing every war means and method unheard-of in history under the banner of the "United Nations."

The war we Korean people waged against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists was a national liberation war for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, a class war for defending the gains of the revolution and a just war for defending peace in Asia and the world.

Under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, our people and People's Army fought like immortals, displaying matchless courage and mass heroism in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War and won a great victory, inflicting a shameful defeat upon the U.S. imperialists for the first time in history.

The U.S. imperialists, instead of drawing lessons from their crushing defeat and far from quitting Korea, have since the end of the war persisted in their frantic attempt to trigger off another war of aggression in our country in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, hampering the peaceful solution of the Korean question in every way.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have schemed to achieve their aggressive ambition in Korea with ease by putting up the bellicose elements of south Korea and "making Koreans fight among themselves" in accordance with the so-called "Nixon doctrine," while craftily and maliciously plotting to create "two Koreas" to keep our country divided indefinitely and are bringing the Japanese militarists, the deadly enemy of the Korean people, into south Korea to draw them deep into their criminal aggressive machinations.

Today the Korean people are at the crossroads—whether they remain split forever in "two Koreas" which the U.S. imperialists are desperately working to create or they frustrate their criminal plots and achieve a single, reunified Korea.

At this serious juncture, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and the sun of the nation, propounded in his historic speech on June 23 a new national-salvation program for checking the perpetual division of the country and accelerating the cause of reunification.

"As a radical step for improving the north-south relations and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country, he put forward the five-point program for removing the state of military confrontation and easing the tension between the north and south, realizing collaborations and interchanges in various fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, between the north and south, convening a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and south, instituting the north-south Confederation under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and entering the United Nations as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This five-point program for national reunification is an epochal step for national salvation, which enables us to determinedly frustrate the undisguised stepped-up plot of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean nation-splitters to create "two Koreas," to pull down the barrier of split lying between the north and the south at the earliest date and actively hew the short cut to the country's reunification with the mobilization of all the patriotic forces of the north and the south.

I, in the name of the attendants of this rally and the entire Korean people, fully support the program for the reunification of the country newly advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people and the sun and saviour of our nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

This policy of achieving the reunification of the country in an independent and peaceful way is a most correct one proceeding from the basic principle of the great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny.

In accordance with the basic policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of the Republic have made proposals for peaceful reunification on over 130 occasions up to this day since the first days of the country's bisection.

In his historic speech on August 6, 1971, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of north-south negotiations, and later he expounded the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and wisely led our people so that the North-South Coordination Commission was set up as a joint body for implementing the agreed points of the north-south joint statement.

Even after the historic north-south joint statement was made public and the north-south dialogue was realized thanks to the sincere efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the south Korean authorities have hampered the progress of the dialogue and laid obstacles in the way of reunification, resorting to the double-faced tactics at the active instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The south Korean authorities do not want the country's reunification, but scheme division and are interested not in having a reunified Korea, but only in creating "two Koreas." This is clearly revealed in the so-called "special statement" made public by the person in high authority in south Korea on June 23.

In his statement he hurled all kinds of malignant slanders upon the Government of the Republic which has been consistently making every sincere effort for peace in Korea and its independent, peaceful reunification. He went so far as to openly declare their policy of splitting the nation—a policy designed to keep our country divided into "two Koreas"—to be the "foreign policy for peaceful reunification," raving about "maintenance of the status quo" and "peaceful co-existence."

Now it is clear to everyone who truly wants peace and reunification, who truly wants war and split, who truly works for the nation and who truly betrays the nation.

The dialogue between the north and south which was arranged with much efforts, reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people, has come to a deadlock and the bright prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification which spread before us for the first time is darkening again. This is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists who are seeking north-south confrontation and "two Koreas," desperately obstructing Korea's reunification and the south Korean authorities who are encouraged by them.

The very one who keeps our country divided is the U.S. imperialists and it is also the U.S. imperialists who try to create "two Koreas" today.

It is at the instigation of U.S. imperialism that the south Korean authorities are trying to perpetuate the national split under the cloak of "peaceful reunification" and are putting all their energy into reinforcement of the army.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their criminal acts in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and immediately withdraw their aggressor troops wearing the helmets of the "U.N. forces" from south Korea, have the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved and no longer interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Japanese militarists should see the reality squarely, give up the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and stop their reinvasion of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities should also discontinue the foolish act of turning their back to the nation and going against the trend of the times and act with discretion.

We maintain as ever that the south Korean authorities must not cry for the so-called "dialogue-accompanied confrontation" and "competition" and "dialogue-accompanied co-existence," toeing the line of U.S. imperialism but strive for dialogue-accompanied unity, dialogue-accompanied collaboration and the realization of reunification through dialogue.

The south Korean authorities should respond without delay to the new five-point program put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

If the south Korean authorities truly want the reunification of the country, they should give up at once the plot to create "two Koreas" and respond forthwith to our proposal on founding the Confederal Republic of Koryo between the north and south and make due efforts to take joint actions in the foreign relations as one nation under the single name of the state.

The cause of national reunification is a cause in which the people of all strata in the north and south should take part on a nation-wide scale.

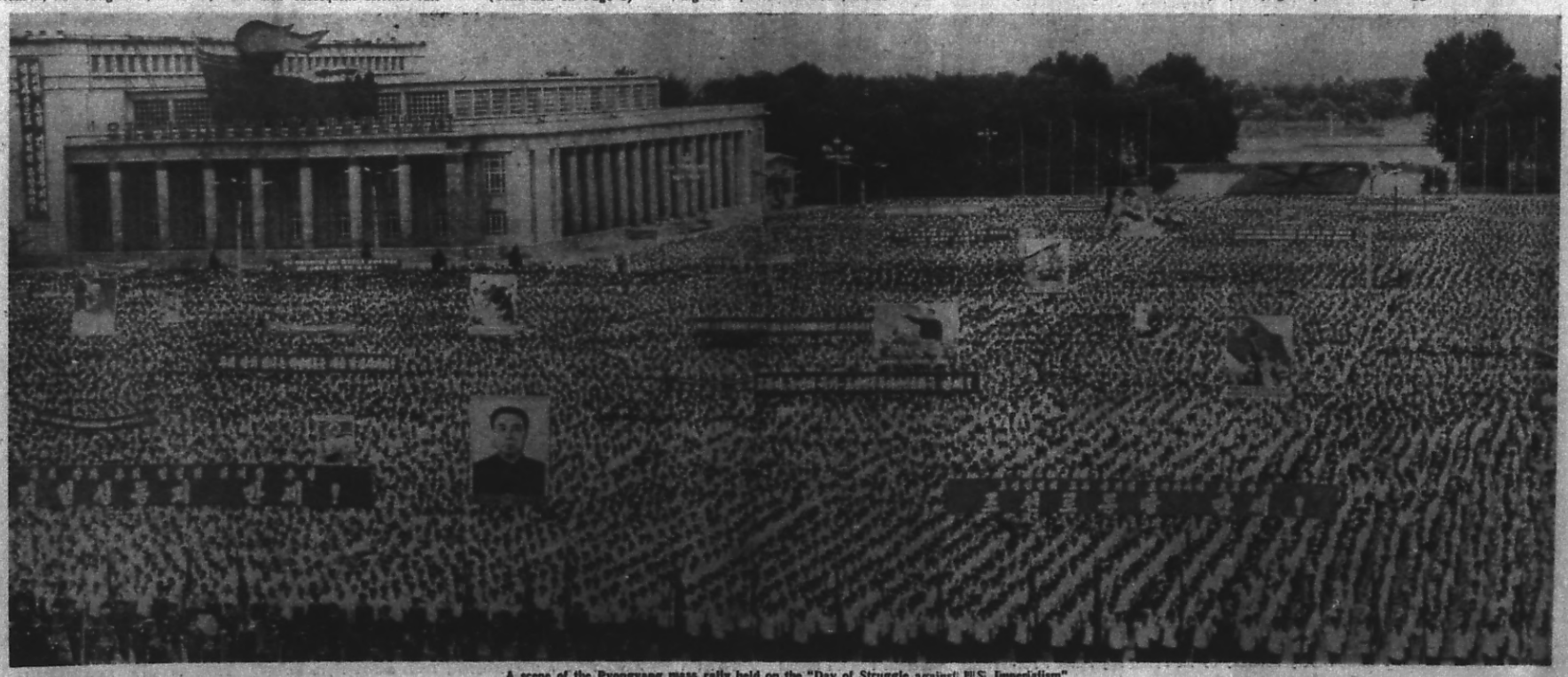
The entire Korean people of the north and the south who do not want the prolongation and perpetuation of the national split, but aspire after reunification should smash the plot to create "two Koreas" and vigorously wage the sacred patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion and against a handful of nation-splitting forces, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The people of socialist countries and the world revolutionary people are giving support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to reject the foreign intervention and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

In recent days alone, many countries in the world have warmly supported the appeal issued by DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in April last and demanded in unison the earliest withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express deep thanks to the parliaments and governments of the socialist countries and all the progressive countries of the world and the peace-loving peoples for having extended consistent, positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. I believe that they will resolutely support in the future, too, the revolutionary cause of our people.

The Korean people will as always fight on staunchly for peace, democracy, national independence and for the victory of socialism in unity with the socialist countries, in unity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.



A scene of the Pyongyang mass rally held on the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism"

"Policy Switchover"—A Treacherous Ploy to Create "Two Koreas"

The person in high authority in south Korea made public on June 23 a "special statement" announcing the so-called "policy switchover" on the "reunification and diplomatic questions," according to a report from Seoul. On the same day, the south Korean "prime minister" made an "explanation of the policy switchover" before news reporters.

They pushed propaganda about it through the reptile press and radios, made riffraffs express "welcome" and "support" and organized "talks between the famous men" and let them praise it as the "positive one," in an attempt to create the impression that it was a "great event."

Chanting the oft-repeated slogan of "peaceful reunification," the person in high authority in south Korea babbled that he would not "oppose separate admission of both the north and south of Korea to international organizations" and their "separate admission to the UN." He, impertinent enough, blared that south Korea was ready to "open the door" to the socialist countries and that the latter should do the same to it.

He stressed that south Korea would "further strengthen the existing ties" with the U.S. and Japanese imperialist forces and other "friendly nations" and tried to show off the south Korean "regime," a colonial "regime" which serves U.S. imperialism, while hurling slanders at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great and glorious fatherland of the Korean people.

This is all that the "special statement" on "policy switchover" shows us, though a great fanfare of trumpets was made for it.

His "policy switchover" statement has nothing new. If any, it only betrays once again his treacherous stand against reunification question and his criminal design to perpetuate the country's split and cook up "two Koreas."

Referring to our proposal to create the social and political conditions and circumstance in south Korea for putting into practice the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and mitigating the sufferings of our fellow countrymen living separated in the north and south, they ridiculously tried to take it as an "intervention in their internal affairs." It can never be intervention, for we proposed to remove the "legal" and social system of suppression in south Korea which obstructs the realization of the agreed point of the north-south joint statement designed to achieve the common cause of our nation.

Every agreement requires that it should be put into effect. Only those who do not want to translate agreements into practice can make such slanders.

What they spoke against us, in the final analysis, convinces us that they want to keep indefinitely all the abnormal conditions caused due to the division of the nation and the split of the territory and that they do not want to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow countrymen and reunify the country.

The "separate entry" of north and south Korea into the UN will only result in creating "two Koreas" even in the international arena and further fostering division. The Korean people resolutely reject their scheme to fabricate "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division.

Those who have national conscience can never think that the north and south "join separately" in the UN with the country remaining split. It is obvious to everyone that if this is allowed, our country would play into the hands of the U.S. imperialists who try to attain their criminal aim through the fabrication of "two Koreas."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said on June 23 in his speech:

"Of course we are developing state relations with all countries friendly to our Republic on the principle of equality and mutual benefit; but we resolutely oppose all machinations designed to make use of this to manufacture two Koreas."

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, if our country is to enter the UN before its reunification, it should do so as a single state under the single name at least after the Confederation is enforced.

This is the unanimous, determined will of the entire Korean people who defend the dignity of the nation and resolutely oppose the slightest manifestation of an act liable to spoil the future destiny of the country.

The slogan of "separate admission" is an offspring of the machinations of a handful of traitorous elements who depend on outside forces to maintain their power and stave off their doom by leaving south Korea under the colonial rule and yoke of outside forces.

As seen above, all the facts show that the south Korean authorities have not given up their old stand and that no substantial "switchover" has been made in their policy.

His announcement of "policy switchover" only reveals his anti-popular, anti-national nature as the traitor who seeks the permanent division of the country, while crying for reunification. It also serves to prove that the hectic propaganda the south Korean authorities have carried on to make people believe that we are trying to create "two Koreas" is a sheer lie and slander and that they are the very author of "two Koreas" plot.

The south Korean authorities are manoeuvring shamelessly to veil their true colours as traitors and deceive people.

The evil-minded always tries to lay blames at the door of another. The same is true of the case with the south Korean "prime minister," who made an "explanation of the policy switchover," and mouthpieces of the south Korean authorities. They are working hard in concert to shift the responsibility for the standstill of the north-south dialogue onto our side, in an attempt to cover up their splitting acts.

Repeating complaint against our rejection of the "UN resolution" and our refusal of the entry of the "UNCURK" into the northern half of the Republic, they came out again with the sterile propaganda about "southward invasion" from the north, prattling that we scheme to "communize south Korea with armed forces" and "keep the country split."

Furthermore, they put up again the "stage-by-stage approach" theory, the notorious splitting theory which they invented as their last resort after the start of the north-south dialogue and slandered our side, saying that we "put politics" in dialogue and presented "unrealistic military problems" to bring "dialogue to a deadlock."

With such jargons and distortion they cannot justify their scheme to create "two Koreas" and keep the permanent split of the country.

The usurpation of the name of the UN by U.S. imperialism for its aggressive purpose of dividing Korea, subjugating south Korea as its colony and conquering the whole of Korea and Asia is the violation of the UN Charter. Accordingly, our people were just when they denounced it.

They complained against our stand of having opposed the dispatch of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive army under the UN flag and the entry of their machines for aggression into the northern half of the Republic. But it is a silly act of the traitors who dream to live under the protection of the bayonet of the foreign forces, allowing them to meddle in our internal affairs.

Our side proposed to remove the military confrontation between the north and south for the improvement of their relations and acceleration of the peaceful national reunification, totally and completely open the north and south to each other and realize many-sided collaborations for rejoining the severed national ties and preparing the precondition of the reunification and widen the restricted scope of dialogue and make it a nation-wide work for promoting national reunification in accordance with the desire of our people. This proposal is the most just and realistic one. Yet, the south Korean authorities spoke ill against our side, saying that we tried to "put politics in dialogue" and our proposal is "unrealistic" and that we raised "difficult problems."

Dialogue is being held to fulfil the north-south joint statement which they themselves signed and our proposal is indispensable and important for its implementation. That is why they could not oppose it on the conference table and could afford no ground for their rejection. Now they blatantly oppose our proposal, pouring forth absurd words. This shows that they do not want the reunification of the country and that they use dialogue for covering up their splitting manoeuvres.

The entire people of the north and south Korea will not tolerate any machination to keep the country bisected.

If they agree to our fair and square proposals for removing the north-south military confrontation and realizing many-sided collaborations, for holding a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of people of all walks of life and political parties and public organizations in the north and the south to accelerate the reunification with the concerted efforts of the entire people, and for enforcing a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country and entering into the UN as one state with the single name, a great turn will take place in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principles laid down in the north-south joint statement and in conformity with the desire and interest of the entire Korean people.

This is what all the Korean people in the north and south want and hope.

Li Hae Son

(Continued from Page 5)

"two Koreas" or to live separated into the north and south for ever by passing over their manoeuvrings for national split, the appeal noted, and continued: At this grave moment the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, advanced in his historic speech on June 23 the five-point program for national reunification to remove the military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange, to convene a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of the people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to later the UN as one state under the single name.

The appeal called upon the compatriots, brothers and sisters in south Korea to pool their strength and wage a nation-wide struggle against the perpetuation of national split and for promoting the country's reunification, upholding the historic five-point program for national reunification.

After the meeting more than 200,000 enraged people surged out for a mammoth demonstration amid the loud strains of the playing of the song—"U.S. Imperialists, Get out of This Land at Once."

Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Norway Released

A communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Norway was released on June 22.

The communique said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The communique was signed by Kwon Hui Gyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the USSR, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Frithjof Jacobsen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to the USSR, on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Norway.

Cultural Agreement Concluded between Korea and Pakistan

A cultural agreement on strengthening relations and cooperation in cultural and scientific fields between our country and Pakistan was signed in Islamabad on June 14, according to a report from Islamabad.

The agreement was signed by Choe Guk Man, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Islamabad, and by Abdul Hafeez Pirrzada, Minister of Education and Provincial Co-ordination of Pakistan, on behalf of their respective governments.

Pyongyang Youths and Students Meet to Condemn Japanese Militarist Reinvasion Manoeuvres

Eight years have elapsed since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan agreements" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. In this connection, on June 21 the youths and students of Pyongyang held a rally to expose and condemn the Japanese militarists' increasingly undisguised manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea.

Hung in place of honour on the background of the platform in the meeting place was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by Ho Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Ryo Jung, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the DFRF; and leading personages of Party and government organs and working people's organizations and educational institutions.

Streamers and placards strongly condemning the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their stooges, the traitors to the nation, were put up in the meeting place, which was packed with over 12,000 youths and students.

Comrade Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

The criminal "ROK-Japan agreements" cooked up on June 22, 1965, he said, was a product of the U.S. imperialists' intrigues to align the Japanese militarists with south Korean authorities for the purpose of propping up their crumbling colonial ruling system in Asia with the Japanese militarists as their "shock brigade," hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuating its partition and keeping south Korea under their colonial yoke.

He exposed in detail the fact that over the last eight years the Japanese militarists have stretched their tentacles of aggression deep into the political, military, economic and cultural spheres in south Korea. He added:

"Outwardly, the Japanese reactionaries pretend to want Korea's reunification, but, in their heart of hearts, seek 'two Koreas,' dreaming of co-existence of the north and south of Korea and her permanent division."

He pointed out that the reactionary Japanese government is all the more intensifying its hostile policy against our Republic in collusion with the south Korean authorities, and laid bare their treachery in actively ushering in Japanese militarists.

He stated that today's situation urgently demanded that all the patriotic people, youths and students in south Korea wage a more vigorous struggle to drive out foreign forces, attain national sovereignty and hasten the country's independent peaceful reunification.

At the rally speeches were made by representatives of working youth, students and working women.

Aggressive and Treacherous "ROK-Japan Agreements" Must Be Abrogated

Eight years ago, on June 22, 1965, the criminal "ROK-Japan agreements" were concluded between the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The "ROK-Japan agreements" are the most aggressive and treacherous agreements aimed at "legalizing" the Japanese militarist aggressive forces' reinvasion of south Korea and stepping up the political, economic and military tie-up between the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, has said:

"Following the conclusion of the 'ROK-Japan agreements,' Japanese militarist forces have increased their penetration of south Korea and U.S. imperialist intrigues have also become more open with the aim of rigging up a new military alliance in Asia on the basis of the 'ROK-Japan treaty'."

The U.S. imperialists directing their spearhead of aggression to Asia instigated the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities to conclude the "ROK-Japan agreements" in pursuance of their reactionary aim—to easily realize their aggression on the whole of Korea by using the Japanese militarist aggressive forces as their 'shock brigade" and further intensify their policy of aggression and war in Asia by cooking up an "anti-communist military alliance in Asia" on the basis of the "ROK-Japan treaty."

The plot to concoct the criminal "ROK-Japan agreements" started upon the instructions of the U.S. imperialists in 1951 when they were suffering repeated setbacks in the Korean war and later, it was stepped up for 14 years according to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Asia.

The aggressive nature of the "ROK-Japan agreements" was fully laid bare by the attitude taken and shameless remarks made by the Japanese militarists in the whole course of the "talks" for the conclusion of the "agreements."

At the talks Kubota who was the chief delegate of the Japanese side in the early days of the "talks" prattled that "the 36-year-long occupation of Korea by Japan was beneficial to the Koreans." Takasugi, once the chief delegate of the Japanese side, blustered that "it would have been good if Japan had seized Korea for some 20 more years." He made such a burglarious utterance as "Japan should swallow up south Korea at a mouthful, as elder brother should."

The south Korean people did not remain passive onlookers to the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarists and the traitorous acts of the south Korean authorities.

In 1964 when the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities were on the rampage to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to a conclusion, the south Korean people and student youth further intensified their struggle against the "ROK-Japan talks." They fought bravely with naked fists against the heavily armed police and army men, shouting militant slogans: "We strongly oppose the treacherous 'ROK-Japan talks'!" "Crush Japanese militarism!" "Quislings, get out!" "U.S. imperialists, cast aside your masks!"

Flurried by this, the U.S. and Japanese aggressors egged the south Korean authorities on to proclaim a "martial law." They mobilized the combat forces of two divisions under the "UN command" and carried on the bloody suppression of the patriotic struggle of youth and students and people in south Korea.

On the other hand, they ran amuck to bring the "talks" to a hasty conclusion.

On June 22, 1965, the Japanese reactionary government and the south Korean authorities "wound up" the "talks" at last and formally "signed" the "ROK-Japan basic relations treaty" and other aggressive and traitorous documents, in spite of the stubborn struggle of the Korean people and the strong oppositions of the Japanese people and other peace-loving peoples the world over.

The contents of the "treaty" and "agreements" show the aggressive, traitorous and criminal nature of the documents.

Under the "agreement on property claim against Japan and on economic cooperation," the Japanese militarists gave only 300 million dollars to the south Korean traitorous clique in reparation for the destruction and plunder conducted by the Japanese militarists in Korea for 36 years. Through the signing of the "fishery agreement" they monopolized the fishing ground, the life line of one million south Korean fishermen, plundered marine resources on a large scale and "legalized" their piracy in the seas off the coast of south Korea.

The "ROK-Japan basic relations treaty" enabled the Japanese militarists to escape the blame for their past aggression in Korea. It paved the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade south Korea. It also laid the foundation for the realization of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression aimed at rigging up the "northeast Asian military alliance" with the Japanese militarists, as its core.

Immediately after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan agreements," the Japanese militarists set up the "Japanese embassy in south Korea," a replica of the past "residency-general," and many other machines for aggression everywhere in south Korea to expand their footholds for reinvasion. They obtained various privileges for aggression and plunder from the south Korean authorities and dipped their hands of reaggression deeper into all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Especially, the Japanese militarists, with the aim of restoring their old position in Korea, formed even a multilateral joint military operation system with south Korea, blaring that the "security of south Korea is directly linked up with that of Japan." They mapped out adventurous war plans and are conducting in succession various trainings including the "cold weather endurance training" and "U.S.-Japan-south Korea" joint military exercises in preparation for aggression against our country. They established an emergency transport system so that they could bring their aggressive armed forces and military equipment in a big way from Japan to the Military Demarcation Line of Korea in a short space of time. Thus they are now engrossed in military reinvasion of south Korea.

All the aggressive acts which the Japanese militarists are committing with the backing of U.S. imperialism and on the strength of the "ROK-Japan agreements" are an eloquent testimony to the fact that they are burning with an avaricious desire to colonize and subjugate south Korea and conquer the whole of Korea using south Korea as a stepping stone and that they have appeared as a dangerous force jeopardizing peace in Korea and security in Asia.

Today the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea is further promoted due to the treacherous manoeuvring of the south Korean authorities, the dual servants of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The flunkeyist traitors of south Korea who signed the treacherous "ROK-Japan agreements" look up to the Japanese militarists as their "grandfather." They commit without hesitation all sorts of treacherous crimes to sell off south Korea as a colony of Japan, bragging that south Korea should be placed under "the guardianship" of Japan.

Now the south Korean authorities advocate the north-south "confrontation" at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, violating the agreed points of the north-south joint statement. They fabricated the long-term office system under one man military fascist dictatorship under the name of the "October revitalization."

They are viciously raising the "anti-communist" clamour to fan up antagonism between the north and the south. Under the pretext of "building up their strength" they are imploring the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in south Korea and begging of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to give more "aid" and making frenzied war preparations for "reunification by prevailing over communism."

If the south Korean authorities continue their treacherous acts of selling off the country, turning their back on the fellow countrymen and relying on the outside forces, it will bring indelible disgrace of traitors upon them.

If south Korean authorities truly want the country's reunification, they must give up their treacherous acts of relying on outside forces and come back to the bosom of the nation, faithfully participate in the work of promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, thoroughly reject the foreign forces, an obstacle to the independent reunification of the country, abrogate at once the treacherous, criminal "ROK-Japan agreements" and all other reactionary treaties they concluded with the foreign countries.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their crafty manoeuvres for inducing the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities to perpetrate aggressive and traitorous acts and they must withdraw from south Korea without delay.

The Japanese militarists must give up their manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea, not forgetting the historical lessons of the past.

They must nullify the aggressive "ROK-Japan agreements" at once and stop their hostile policy towards our country.

Kim Myong Suk

Paraders shouting the slogan "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!"

South Korean Authorities Continue Infiltrating Armed Spies into Northern Half of the Republic

The south Korean authorities continue infiltrating armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic, openly violating the historic north-south joint statement.

According to materials furnished by the relevant organ, such acts of the south Korean authorities have never ceased even after the publication of the north-south joint statement and have become more intensified particularly of late to coincide with the groundless slanders they are levelling at the northern half of the Republic by fabricating fictitious "spy cases."

On May 3 a south Korean spy who had sneaked into the northern half of the Republic through the coast of Yokkudo-ri, Paechon County, South Hwanghae Province, on the mission of espionage and subversive activities was arrested by vigilant guards of the Korean People's Security Forces.

The investigation identified this rogue as spy Hong Un Pyo, 46, who had undergone special espionage training at the anti-communist section, Inchon district, of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The arrested spy Hong Un Pyo confessed that he had received orders directly from Yun Hae Chol, an instructor of the anti-north operational group of the Central Intelligence Agency, before he stole into the northern half of the Repuolic.

According to the statement of spy Hong, Yun Hae Chol the gangster told him:

"Nothing is expected of the north-south dialogue. The aim of the dialogue does not lie in peaceful reunification, but lies in gaining time to 'build up strength' and achieve 'unification by prevailing over communism.' This is our real aim in our approach to the dialogue."

He was assigned the following mission by the latter:

1. To spy on the distribution of the armed forces and arms equipment of the People's Army and main military establishments on the western coast;

2. To spy on the attitude of the north and the popular sentiments towards the north-south dialogue;

3. To harass the rear by destroying industrial establishments and assassinating leading personnel of the Workers' Party and People's Committees;

4. To lay deep roots in the north and rally "those discontented" among those who went over to the north and the families of those who came south to make them secretly respond at once if a war breaks out and guide them to support the authorities of the south in case a general election takes place.

Spy Hong was instructed to communicate the above espionage materials by code letters through those who travel to the north for north-south dialogue or who enter the north when interchange is realised and, if this method of communication prove rather unsuccessful, address them in care of some one in Japan.

He confessed that he was to receive new instructions from the headquarters through radio broadcasting.

Spy Hong said that, according to Yun Hae Chol, instructor of the anti-north operational group of the Central Intelligence Agency, there were tens of thousands of armed personnel and spies now being trained by the south Korean authorities to be sent to the area of the northern half of the Republic, and he was one of them.

The relevant organ distrained from the arrested spy photo films of military establishments on the western coast, a noiseless revolver, time bombs, a dagger, poison and valuables intended for bribing people.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13013-374115